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MEASURING TIDES AND BINARY PARAMETERS FROM GRAVITATIONAL WAVE DATA AND ECLIPSING TIMINGS OF DETACHED WHITE DWARF BINARIES

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ABSTRACT

The discovery of the most compact detached white dwarf (WD) binary SDSS J065133.33+284423.3 has been discussed in terms of probing the tidal effects in white dwarfs. This system is also a *verification source* for the space-based gravitational wave (GW) detector, evolved *Laser Interferometer Space Antenna* (eLISA) which will observe short-period compact Galactic binaries with $P_{\text{orb}} \lesssim 5$ hrs. We address the prospects of doing tidal studies using eLISA binaries by showing the fractional uncertainties in the orbital decay rate and the rate of that decay, \dot{f} , \ddot{f} expected from both the GW and EM data for some of the high- f binaries. We find that \dot{f} and \ddot{f} can be measured using GW data only for the most massive WD binaries observed at high-frequencies. From timing the eclipses for ~ 10 years, we find that \dot{f} can be known to $\sim 0.1\%$ for J0651. We find that from GW data alone, measuring the effects of tides in binaries is (almost) impossible. We also investigate the improvement in the knowledge of the binary parameters by combining GW amplitude and inclination with EM data with and without \dot{f} . In our previous work we found that EM data on distance constrained $2\text{-}\sigma$ uncertainty in chirp mass to $15 - 25\%$ whereas adding \dot{f} reduces it to 0.11% . EM data on \dot{f} also constrains $2\text{-}\sigma$ uncertainty in distance to $35\% - 19\%$. EM data on primary mass constrains the secondary mass m_2 to factors of 2 to $\sim 40\%$ whereas adding \dot{f} reduces this to 25% . And finally using *single-line spectroscopic* constrains $2\text{-}\sigma$ uncertainties in both the m_2, d to factors of 2 to $\sim 40\%$. Adding EM data on \dot{f} reduces these $2\text{-}\sigma$ uncertainties to $\leq 25\%$ and $6\% - 19\%$ respectively. Thus we find that EM measurements of \dot{f} and radial velocity will be valuable in constraining eLISA binary parameters.

Subject headings: stars: white-dwarfs - tides, binaries - gravitational waves, Galactic binaries - parameters, GW detectors - eLISA

1. INTRODUCTION

The discovery of a detached white dwarf (WD) eclipsing binary system, SDSS J065133.33+284423.3 (J0651, hereafter) (Brown et al. 2011) has generated a number of discussions on the subject of tidal physics of compact objects (e.g. Piro 2011; Fuller & Lai 2012, 2013; Burkart et al. 2013; Dall’Osso & Rossi 2013). The small orbital period of $P_{\text{orb}} \approx 765\text{s}$, and the compact nature of the stars which are not yet transferring mass, makes it one of the most interesting candidates for studying the level of tidal interactions between the components and the possible astrophysical implications for WDs. J0651 is also a *verification binary* for eLISA¹ (Amaro-Seoane et al. 2013) radiating gravitational wave at $f = 2.6\text{mHz}$ with an estimated signal-to-noise ratio (S/N) of ~ 10 for an observation length of 2 years. In this paper, we investigate detectability of the tidal effects from the GW and EM data and their implications on the astrophysical knowledge of the WDs in the binary and similar systems. In addition we discuss the effect of using measured EM period changes on the GW parameter estimates.

eLISA will observe Galactic binaries with periods shorter than a few hours. While the majority of the

binaries (which are mostly double WD objects) are radiating GWs in the low-frequency range ($f \leq 3\text{mHz}$), there are a handful of high-frequency sources with significant orbital decay as predicted by population synthesis simulations (Nelemans et al. 2004). Despite the limited number of such high- f objects, they present a unique opportunity to do tidal studies of compact objects as these relatively high- f binaries will have a strong gravitational signal strength and larger values for their rate of change of the orbital periods both aiding accurate GW measurements of their orbital parameters. Here, we use Fisher studies (Cutler 1998) to address the detectability of the rate of change of the source’s GW frequency, \dot{f} and \ddot{f} from the GW data for the detached J0651-like binary systems. The GW parameters, f , \dot{f} and \ddot{f} of a circular binary are trivially related to the more familiar quantities in EM observations, P_{orb} , \dot{P}_{orb} , and \ddot{P}_{orb} via: $f = 2/P_{\text{orb}}$, $\dot{f} = -2\dot{P}_{\text{orb}}/P_{\text{orb}}^2$, $\ddot{f} = 2(\ddot{P}_{\text{orb}} - 2\dot{P}_{\text{orb}}\dot{P}_{\text{orb}})/P_{\text{orb}}^3$.

As a compact binary ages via GW dissipation, the orbital period changes as a result of increasing \dot{f} . If the stellar components in the binary are close enough to each other, an additional source of dissipation of orbital energy can ensue through tides and this may reflect in its GW *phase shift*. In this paper we consider only detached WD systems where both the GW emission and

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¹ a space-based gravitational wave mission with expected launch in 2034

tidal torque (including dynamical tides) can enhance the orbital decay rate. The orbital evolution in the presence of mass transfer and GW (see Eq. 12 in Nelemans et al. (2004)) competes with dissipations from the tides. In these cases, their orbital evolution can be influenced by short-term variations like the nova explosions and this could dramatically increase \dot{f} , \ddot{f} . This means that in the millions of binaries that eLISA will observe, if a number of such (mass-transferring) systems undergo such orbital perturbation, their \dot{f} , \ddot{f} will increase by orders of magnitude making it possible to measure them, however this is very unlikely in the lifetime of eLISA (Stroeer & Nelemans 2009).

Recent studies using EM data have shown that for the case of J0651, the period change can be enhanced by roughly up to 5% due to the tides (Burkart et al. 2013; Benacquista 2011; Piro 2011). Based on parametrized equilibrium tide theory, Piro (2011) has shown that for the J0651 system, in addition to the GW radiation, the tidal interactions between the WDs will imprint a shift in the time of eclipses by 0.3s after one year of timing. The dominant GW contribution advances the shift by 5.5s. Benacquista (2011) also calculated the deviation from the pure GR-driven inspiral, under the assumption that the WDs are tidally locked with the orbit and the GW radiation causes a small mismatch between the WD spin and orbital period. This causes a tidal distortion of the lower mass WD and assuming that this tidal energy is mostly transferred from orbit to the spin keeping the system tidally locked, the tidal deviations were computed for J0651. Both of these works are corroborated by Burkart et al. (2013) who compute the tidal response of J0651-like system assuming that both WDs are in resonance lock where the orbit and spin vary uniformly. It has been further claimed that for J0651, one should be able to detect the effect of tides in the GW phase shifts (Fuller & Lai 2012). These results are based on modeling dynamical tide in a carbon/oxygen WD. The prospect of detecting such a phase shift in the GW data is very exciting as this could lead to measurements of the components' moment of inertia. However in order for the tides to significantly shift in the collective phase of the GW signal, one needs to observe the system for millions of cycles according to the estimate of the evolution in the number of cycles only due to the tides (Eq. 88, Fuller & Lai 2012) which is not feasible with currently planned eLISA mission.

In order to investigate the measurability of the above-mentioned orbital parameters, we calculate the predicted GW uncertainties in those parameters as a function of orbital period. We summarize the data analysis and the selection of the binaries in Section 2. In Section 3 we estimate the expected EM uncertainties from mid-eclipse timing measurements. This is followed by a comparison of the accuracies from two types of measurements in Section 4. Finally we summarize prospects of measuring deviation in evolution due to tides and the improvement in the knowledge of the WDs from combining the accuracies of GW and EM measurements from the measurement of the rate of change of orbital period.

2. eLISA BINARIES AND UNCERTAINTIES FROM THE GW DATA

We obtain the GW accuracies by carrying out Fisher information matrix (FIM) calculations in order to determine whether the GW parameters \dot{f} , \ddot{f} can be measured over the two year GW observations by eLISA mission. We consider three binary systems for this purpose: the verification source J0651, a hypothetical high-mass J0651 system and the highest- \dot{f} source we find in the population synthesis predictions (Nelemans et al. 2004). In the rest of the paper we will refer to them as J0651, high-mass and high- \dot{f} systems respectively. We list the GW parameter values of all these systems in Table I. For J0651 only P_{orb} , and \dot{P}_{orb} are measured (Hermes et al. 2012). These have been converted to f , and \dot{f} with relations mentioned above. Since \dot{P}_{orb} is not yet measured a fiducial \dot{f} has been chosen such that it agrees with the GR predictions. These values are slightly higher for the high-mass J0651 in accordance with the masses. For the high- \dot{f} system, the values \dot{f} , \ddot{f} are given by the simulation.

Our method and application of FIM to extract the GW parameter uncertainties has been described in detail in Shah et al. (2012). In this paper, we extend our previous FIM analyses to include *nine* GW parameters: dimensionless amplitude (\mathcal{A}), frequency (f), polarisation angle (ψ), initial GW phase (ϕ_0), inclination ($\cos \iota$), ecliptic latitude ($\sin \beta$), ecliptic longitude (λ), orbital decay rate (\dot{f}), and rate of change of that decay (\ddot{f}). Given these (GW) parameters, we calculate a 9×9 FIM for all three systems. This implies not knowing any of the parameters *a priori*. By inverting this matrix we get the variance covariance matrix (VCM) which provides the uncertainties in the parameters and the correlations between them. We refer to our previous paper for the signal and noise modeling in computing the expected parameter uncertainties and the correlations between them. We list the full VCM matrices for J0651, and the high- \dot{f} systems in the Appendix, which include the normalized correlations between the 9 parameters. The normalized correlations between parameters of J0651 and high- \dot{f} are different because of the difference between their angular parameters (see Shah et al. (2013)) and also due to their respective GW frequencies (Blaut 2011).

3. UNCERTAINTIES FROM THE EM DATA

In this section we describe the prospects of extracting the uncertainties in f , \dot{f} and \ddot{f} from the electromagnetic data. J0651 has a measured $\dot{P}_{\text{orb}} = 9.8 \pm 2.8 \times 10^{-12} \text{ s s}^{-1}$ which is consistent with GR predictions (Hermes et al. 2012) within the error. The way this is typically measured is to compare the observed (O) mid-eclipse times with computed (C) values from a model with constant orbital period and fit the O-C values as function of time (e.g. Kepler et al. 1991). A possible resulting parabola gives an evidence of a finite value of \dot{P}_{orb} (Sterken 2005). The phase of the signal in cycles at an arbitrary time t after a reference time evolves and it is given by a Taylor expansion of the phase:

$$\phi = \phi_0 + f(t - t_0) + \frac{\dot{f}}{2}(t - t_0)^2 + \frac{\ddot{f}}{6}(t - t_0)^3 + \dots, \quad (1)$$

where t_0 is the epoch, and t is measured in the barycentric co-ordinates. As the source is observed for a longer time, the second and third terms gain significance. Given

TABLE 1
GW PARAMETER VALUES OF J0651, HIGH-MASS AND THE HIGH- f BINARY SYSTEMS

	$\mathcal{A}[\times 10^{-22}]$	$\phi_0[\text{rad}]$	$\cos \iota$	$f[\times 10^{-3}][\text{Hz}]$	$\dot{f}[\text{Hz/s}]$	$\ddot{f}[\text{Hz/s}^2]$	$\psi[\text{rad}]$	$\sin \beta$	$\lambda[\text{rad}]$	S/N
J0651	1.67 ^a	π	0.007	2.61	-3.35×10^{-17}	1.57×10^{-31}	$\pi/2$	0.101	1.77	$\sim 13^a$
high-mass	6.71 ^b	π	0.007	2.61	-1.07×10^{-16}	1.61×10^{-29}	$\pi/2$	0.101	1.77	$\sim 50^b$
high- f^c	3.69	5.41	-0.86	17.69	-1.99×10^{-13}	8.19×10^{-23}	0.75	0.94	1.97	~ 135

^a for $m_1 = 0.25M_\odot$, $m_2 = 0.55M_\odot$, $d = 1.0$ kpc ^b high-mass system with $m_1, m_2 = 0.8M_\odot$, $d = 1.0$ kpc

^c For the given f, \dot{f}, \ddot{f} , $m_1, m_2 = 1.01M_\odot$, $d = 9.95$ kpc

a duration of observation, T_{obs} and for a fixed resolution in phase (σ_ϕ), the uncertainties in the three orbital parameters can be estimated by (Mattox et al. 1998):

$$\sigma_f \sim \frac{\sigma_\phi}{T_{\text{obs}}} ; \quad \sigma_{\dot{f}} \sim 2 \frac{\sigma_\phi}{T_{\text{obs}}^2} ; \quad \sigma_{\ddot{f}} \sim 6 \frac{\sigma_\phi}{T_{\text{obs}}^3} \quad (2)$$

Considering an uncertainty of eclipse timing for J0651 of Hermes et al. (2012) $\sigma_{T_0} \sim 0.725\text{s}$ (see Table 2) gives a fractional phase error of $\sigma_{T_0}/P_0 \sim 9.5 \times 10^{-4}$ turns. Assuming a constant phase error timing this source for a long time, for e.g. $T_{\text{obs}} \sim 10$ years using the above equation we get, $\sigma_f \sim 10^{-12}\text{Hz}$, $\sigma_{\dot{f}} \sim 10^{-21}\text{Hz/s}$ and $\sigma_{\ddot{f}} \sim 10^{-30}\text{Hz/s}^2$. This implies for J0651 the relative uncertainties are $\sigma_{\dot{f}}/\dot{f} \sim 10^{-5}$, $\sigma_{\ddot{f}}/\ddot{f} \sim 6$. Thus timing J0651 will be very useful to pin down the rate of change of frequency, however the uncertainty in \ddot{f} is very large. Below we will compare the uncertainties in decay rate and rate of the decay for all three binaries using GW and EM observations for a range of orbital periods.

4. MEASURABILITY OF \dot{f}, \ddot{f}

A straight forward way to distinguish the tidal contribution from that of the GW radiation in the evolution of the binary is to measure the quantities f, \dot{f}, \ddot{f} with sufficient accuracy. The general relativistic predictions of the orbital decay in a binary orbit due to GW radiation *alone* gives the following relation (Webbink & Han 1998):

$$\left(\frac{\ddot{f} f}{\dot{f}^2} \right)_{\text{GW}} := y = \frac{11}{3}, \quad (3)$$

thus, a measure of any deviation from this numerical value measured within the parameter accuracies for detached binaries will provide a testbed for effects of the tides.

To get a rough estimate of the percentage of tidal contribution in the binary evolution of J0651-like systems, we can estimate Eq. 3 for J0651 where the tidal contribution is taken into account since the individual masses and radii of this system have been measured from its light curve. This gives us an idea of what the uncertainties in \dot{f}, \ddot{f} must be in order to measure any deviation from the GR driven binary evolution. Under the influence of GW radiation only, the rate of change of GW frequency changes according to

$$\dot{f}_0 = \frac{96 \pi G^{5/3}}{5 c^5} (\pi \mathcal{M}_c)^{5/3} f^{11/3}, \quad (4)$$

where \mathcal{M}_c is the chirp mass given by:

$$\mathcal{M}_c = (m_1 m_2)^{3/5} / (m_1 + m_2)^{1/5}. \quad (5)$$

Including the contribution of tides and assuming that the WD spins are synchronized with the orbital period, the rate of change of *orbital* frequency changes according to (Benacquista 2011):

$$\dot{f} = \dot{f}_0 (1 + 5 \Delta_Q + 3 \Delta_I), \quad (6)$$

In the equation above,

$$\Delta_Q = \frac{Q (\pi f)^{4/3}}{G^{2/3} M^{5/3}}, \quad \Delta_I = \frac{(I_1 + I_2) (\pi f)^{4/3}}{\mu G^{2/3} M^{2/3}} \quad (7)$$

where $Q = k_2 I_i$ is the quadrupole moment, k_2 describes the structure of the star and $I_i = m_1 r_1^2$ is the moment of inertia of each star (with radius r_i). This can be translated in terms of P_{orb} , ω , or f_{EM} via: $\omega = 2\pi/P_{\text{orb}} = 2\pi f_{\text{EM}} = \pi f$. Thus, including the orbital decay due to tides the GR formulation in Eq. 3 will then change according to:

$$\left(\frac{\ddot{f} f}{\dot{f}^2} \right)_{\text{tides+GW}} = \frac{\frac{11}{3} + 25\Delta_Q + 15\Delta_I}{1 + 5\Delta_Q + 3\Delta_I}, \quad (8)$$

Given the measured masses, radii and the present orbital period (or equivalently GW f) of J0651 and the assumptions from (Benacquista 2011), we get

$\left((\ddot{f} f) / \dot{f}^2 \right)_{\text{tides+GW}} = 3.73138$. This is a deviation from

GR driven case of 11/3 by only 1.7650%². In deriving this value we only accounted for the lower mass white dwarf which is distorted whereas the higher mass white dwarf is relatively undistorted and thus its quadrupole moment can be ignored. The deviation above implies that the measured quantities from which y is derived should have accuracies at the level of less than a few percent in order to distinguish tidal dissipation from GW radiation in J0651-like systems.

In Figure 1 fractional accuracies f, \dot{f}, \ddot{f}, y are plotted as a function of orbital period for the three binaries with GW parameter values listed in Table 1. In the figure, the size of the open and filled circles and the square represent the S/N of the system at that orbital period (or equivalently the GW frequency) from the GW observations. These GW uncertainties decrease with increasing GW frequency as expected since they have higher S/N and at high- f the resolution of the GW parameters decrease as doppler modulation gains significance (see discussion in Shah et al. (2013); Cornish & Larson (2003)). The vertical lines in the top-left panel from right to left are

² This estimate depends strongly on the moment of Inertia I_i of each of the binary masses; in fact the term I_2 (i.e. of the lower of the masses which is more tidally deformed by the more massive mass) derived from a model for a tidally deformed star is the term that most affects the ratio in Eq. 8

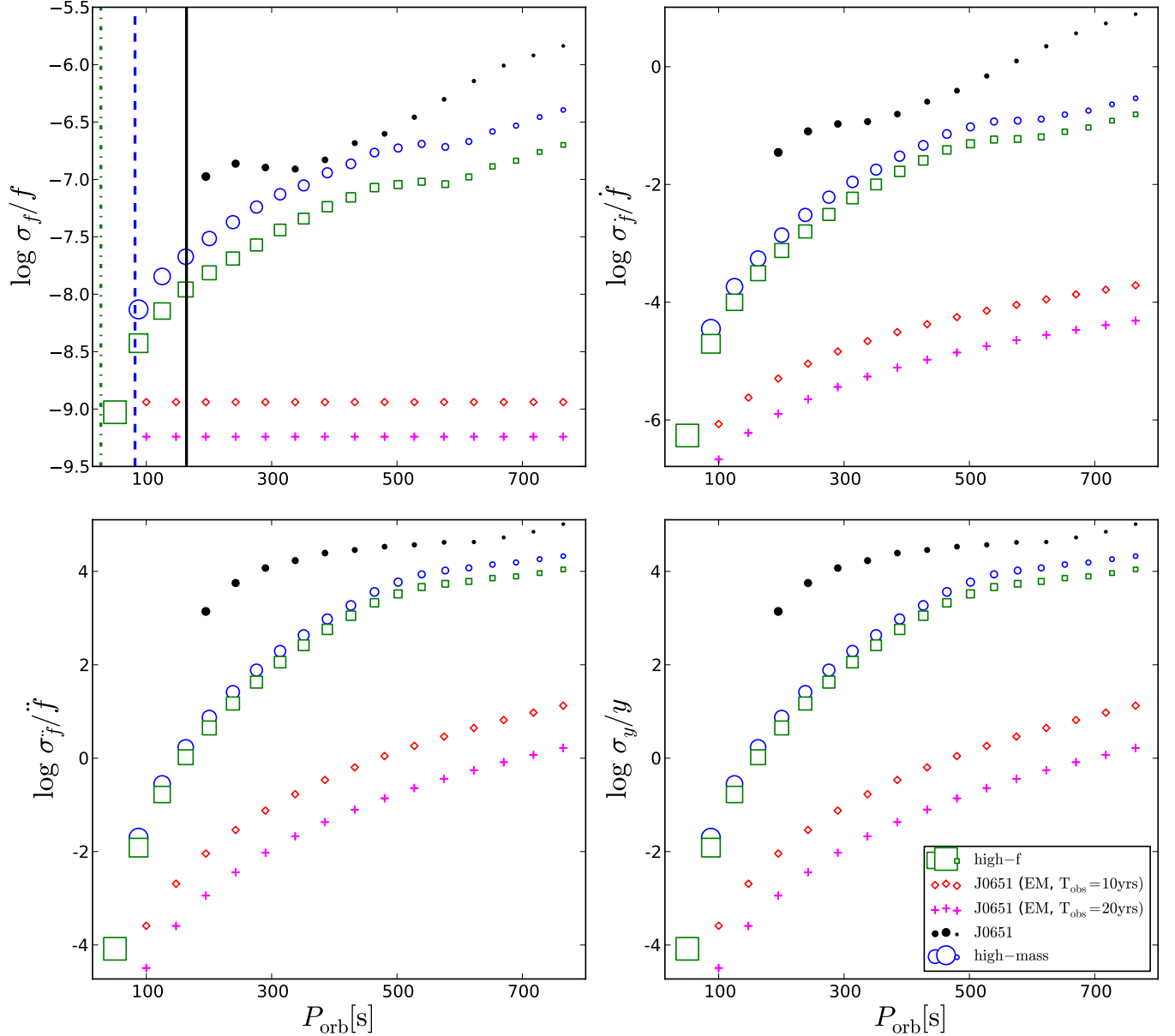


FIG. 1.— Relative uncertainties in frequency (f), decay rate (\dot{f}), rate of decay rate (\ddot{f}) and braking index (y) using gravitational wave data of J0651, the high-mass counterpart and the high- f binary. All the GW uncertainties are represented by (black) filled circle, (blue) open circle and (green) square for the three binary systems respectively listed above. Also the same uncertainties are shown for J0651 using its electromagnetic observations of its eclipse timings which are represented by (red) diamonds for $T_{\text{obs}} = 10\text{yrs}$ and by (magenta) crosses for $T_{\text{obs}} = 20\text{yrs}$. The marker sizes of filled/open circles and open squares represent the signal-to-noise ratio from the GW data of each system at that orbital period. The vertical lines in the top-left panel are the values of minimum orbital period at which a given system will start mass transfer. The (black) solid line is for J0651, (blue) dashed line is for the high-mass counterpart and the (green) dash-dotted line is for the high- f binary.

the lowest limit of the orbital periods of the high- f system, high-mass system and J0651 respectively where the mass transfer will ensue. This is derived simply by setting the Roche-lobe of donor WD (Eggleton 1983) equal to the size of its predicted zero-temperature radius from the mass (Verbunt & Rappaport 1988). A more accurate estimate of the period at which mass transfer starts is obtained by fitting the spectra with the best matching He WD models and this gives a larger value for the P_{orb} , for e.g. for J0651 the mass transfer will start when it evolves to a period of $\sim 420\text{s}$ the (Panei et al. 2007) and making it difficult to disentangle the tidal effects. In the figure, the accuracies in the parameters from observing the EM

timing measurements for J0651 are shown for an observation length of 10 years (in diamond) and for 20 years (in plus). The accuracy in y for both the cases of GW and EM uncertainties is computed using propagation of errors using Eq. 3. The timing accuracy is assumed constant for all periods and this implies the uncertainties in the phase increase for smaller periods however, the values of \dot{f} , \ddot{f} increase more steeply and thus we predict **increasing** accuracies of \dot{f} , \ddot{f} for smaller periods. It is clear from these uncertainties that using only GW data measuring a tidal contribution is only possible if it is huge for a system like J0651 during their evolution until mass transfer starts. However the EM and GW fractional

uncertainties in \dot{f}, \ddot{f} for the high- f binary are both very precise at $\sim 10^{-5}, 10^{-3}$ respectively with which a small deviation in y can be measured. However, the chances of observing an eclipsing high- f binary and within 1kpc is almost 0 and thus measuring tides for such a system only with EM is most likely not possible.

5. COMBINING EM \dot{f} AND GW MEASUREMENTS

We find that from the timing measurements with 20 year duration the orbital decay will be observed with fractional accuracies with up to 5 orders of magnitude better than the GW accuracy for a system like J0651. Coincidentally a timing length of 20 years coincides with eLISA's launch giving us an opportune time to combine the EM measurements with the GW ones in improving our knowledge of J0651-like system parameters. In this section we address to what extent we can measure the tidal deviation terms introduced in Sect. 4. We also address how the knowledge of \dot{f} improves the measurement of J0651's physical parameters of astrophysical interest such as the masses, inclination and the distance to the source.

5.1. Constraining the tidal deviation terms, Δ_Q, Δ_I

The measurement of \dot{f} can put constraints on the tidal contributions. Here we explore these constraints formulated in Benacquista (2011) that are expressed as Δ_Q and Δ_I in Eq 6. Under the same formulation, the GW amplitude that takes into account the quadrupole correction to the potential of the tidally distorted primary mass (less massive of the two) can be expressed as:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_o(1 + \Delta_Q), \quad (9)$$

where the GR driven GW amplitude is given by:

$$\mathcal{A}_o = \frac{4(G\mathcal{M}_c)^{5/3}}{c^4 d} (\pi f)^{2/3} \quad (10)$$

Assuming binary evolution is only driven by gravitational waves, we compute chirp mass in three ways for J0651 system: (1) measurements of m_1 and m_2 (\mathcal{M}_c , Eq 5), (2) measurements of \mathcal{A} and d ($\mathcal{M}_c(\mathcal{A}_o, d)$, Eqs 9, 10) and (3) measurement of \dot{f} ($\mathcal{M}_c(\dot{f}_o)$, Eq 6). The uncertainties in the measurements of m_1, m_2 and d are taken to be 10% for the masses and distance. Uncertainty in amplitude is taken from the FIM matrix $\sim 10\%$ for eclipsing J0651 and the uncertainty in \dot{f} is taken to be 0.01%, a conservative estimate from Figure 1. For the three estimates of chirp masses we compare for what values of Δ_Q and Δ_I are the $\mathcal{M}_c(\mathcal{A}_o, d)$ and $\mathcal{M}_c(\dot{f}_o)$ inconsistent with \mathcal{M}_c . In the top panels of Figure 2 \mathcal{M}_c is shown in black line with the corresponding $1-\sigma$ uncertainty shown by (grey) hatched area. This estimate of \mathcal{M}_c does not depend on Δ_Q, Δ_I . Since $\mathcal{M}_c(\dot{f})$ depends on both Δ_Q, Δ_I , it is plotted for two values of $\Delta_Q = [10^{-5}, 0.12]$ shown in upper and lower (blue) dashed lines respectively in the top-left panel. In the top-right panel $\mathcal{M}_c(\dot{f})$ is shown for two values of $\Delta_I = [10^{-5}, 0.068]$ corresponding to the upper and lower (blue) dashed lines respectively. The predicted deviations from average measurements of the masses and radii for J0651 are marked by the (red) star. Benacquista

(2011) estimate that $\Delta_Q, \Delta_I = 1.46 \times 10^{-4}, 0.0166$ for J0651. The relative uncertainties of $\mathcal{M}_c(\dot{f})$ are in the level of 10^{-3} not visible in the figure. Finally $\mathcal{M}_c(\mathcal{A}, d)$ can constrain Δ_Q only and it is shown in dotted line with uncertainties in grey shaded area in the middle panel. The range of values of Δ_Q and Δ_I for which the three sets of chirp masses are inconsistent with each other within their uncertainties can be read from the figure which are, $\Delta_I > 0.120, \Delta_Q > -0.478$. In the bottom panel the constraints in Δ_Q and Δ_I using both EM and GW data are shown by the (blue) dashed curve (via method 2) and (dotted) vertical line (via method 3). From the bottom panel it can be seen that measuring tidal deviation Δ_Q is not feasible within the uncertainties in \mathcal{A}, d marked by the (green) hatched area. Also measuring the deviation term Δ_I which is larger (at $\lesssim 10^{-2}$) is not feasible within the uncertainties in m_1, m_2 marked by the (grey) shaded area. Even though we expect strong tidal influence in detached white-dwarf systems such as J0651, measuring that contribution is unlikely unless the measurements in GW amplitude, distance or the individual masses should be also in the order of $\lesssim 10^{-2}$ for J0651-like systems. We conclude that tidal physics can be studied for high-mass binaries at opportune frequencies which implies larger values of decay rate measurable from the GW data.

5.2. Constraining the binary parameters

In our earlier work (Shah & Nelemans *subm.*, SN2013, hereafter) we studied the effect of combining GW and EM observations, where we considered the following EM measurements: the d from *Gaia* satellite, primary mass m_1 from spectroscopy, radial velocity K_1 also from spectroscopy and possibly inclination ι from the fact that the binary can be eclipsing. We found that adding one or more of these measurements significantly improves our knowledge of the unknown astrophysical parameters of the binary and the improvement depends on the inclination of the source. In this study we add the EM information of the orbital decay rate $\dot{P}_{\text{orb}}/\dot{f}$ (from Sect. 4) to the above list of EM observations and study if and how much this improves the binary parameters secondary mass m_2 and distance d compared to scenarios considered in SN2013. The uncertainties in m_1, K_1, d are taken to be 10% as explained in SN2013, whereas \dot{f} is taken to have an accuracy of $\sim 0.1\%$ as measured from the timing eclipses J0651 (see Sect. 4). Our method of combining each set of EM data with that of the GW data (i.e. amplitude \mathcal{A} and inclination) is described in SN2013 and here we will summarize the advantage of including \dot{P}_{orb} for each of the scenarios discussed in the earlier paper. Each of the scenarios below include GW measurements \mathcal{A}, ι of J0651 system as a function of its inclination. We also assume the GW frequency of the source is known exactly since its relative uncertainty from GW observation for J0651 system is 10^{-7}Hz .

1. Scenario 0: GW data + \dot{f} vs. GW data only In SN2013 we found that distance can be estimated using GW amplitude. The chirp mass in this case was simply estimated for WDs using uniform distributions of the masses ($m_i \in [0.1, 1.4]M_\odot$) which is shown in grey in the top-left panel of Figure 3.

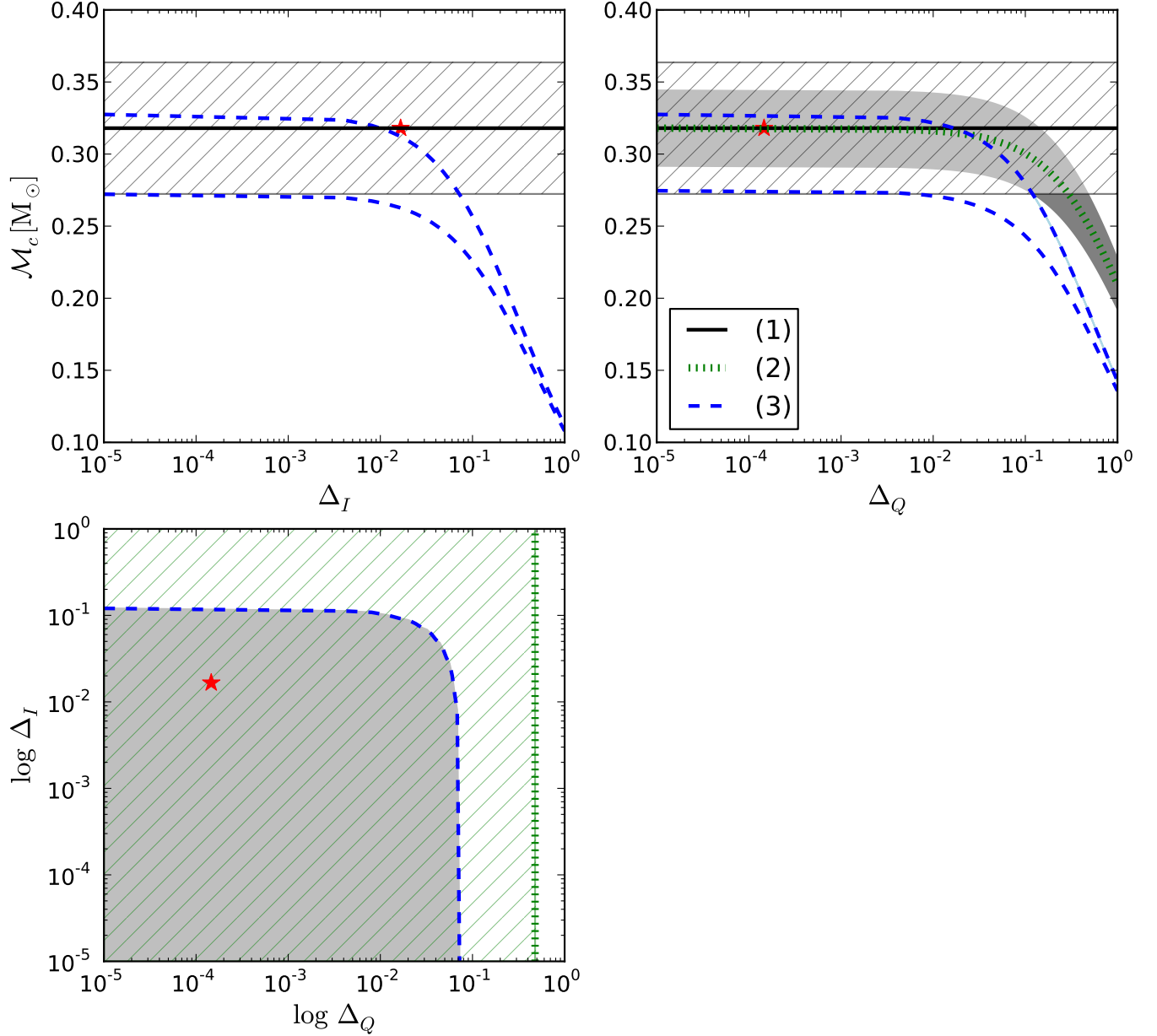


FIG. 2.— Measurability of tidal effects by determining the *inconsistency* between chirp mass \mathcal{M}_c measurement from different methods as a function of the tidal deviation terms Δ_I and Δ_Q (characterizing the strength of the tides) for J0651 system. The methods are: (1) using m_1 and m_2 in Eq 5 (2) using \mathcal{A} and d in Eqs 9, 10 (3) using \dot{f} in Eq 6. Top-left and right panels show the \mathcal{M}_c computed from method 1 (shown in black solid line), from method 2 (in green dotted line) and from method 3 (in blue dashed lines). Method 1 is not influenced by tides (i.e. no dependence on Δ_I, Δ_Q) whereas method 2 depends on Δ_I only and method 3 depends on both Δ_I and Δ_Q . The $1-\sigma$ uncertainties in the \mathcal{M}_c for method 1 are from $\sigma_{m_1}, \sigma_{m_2}$ shown in (grey) hatched area; for method 2 are from $\sigma_{\mathcal{A}}, \sigma_d$ shown in grey filled area (in top-right panel); for method 3 is from $\sigma_{\dot{f}}$ is not visible since the relative uncertainty is $\sim 10^{-3}$. In the top-left panel, the top and bottom (blue) dashed curves correspond to two values of $\Delta_Q = 10^{-5}, 0.0683$ and in the top-right panel the same correspond to two values of $\Delta_I = 10^{-5}, 0.1205$ as \mathcal{M}_c measurement via \dot{f} (method 3) depends on both the tidal deviation terms. Observe that the three methods (in top panels) show inconsistency in chirp mass with increasing Δ_I, Δ_Q , however the measurement uncertainties are too large in order to measure the inconsistency for small Δ_I, Δ_Q . The deviations at which the inconsistency can be measured within the uncertainties are determined by where the (blue) dashed lines and (grey) shaded area cross with the (grey) hatched area in the top panes. In the bottom panel these crossings are shown as a joint boundary in Δ_I and Δ_Q . The estimated Δ_I, Δ_Q for J0651 system are marked by the red star. It shows that constraining the tidal deviation terms is not feasible (for J0651-like systems) because typically the values of Δ_I and Δ_Q are smaller than the measurement uncertainties in m_1, m_2, \mathcal{A} , and d .

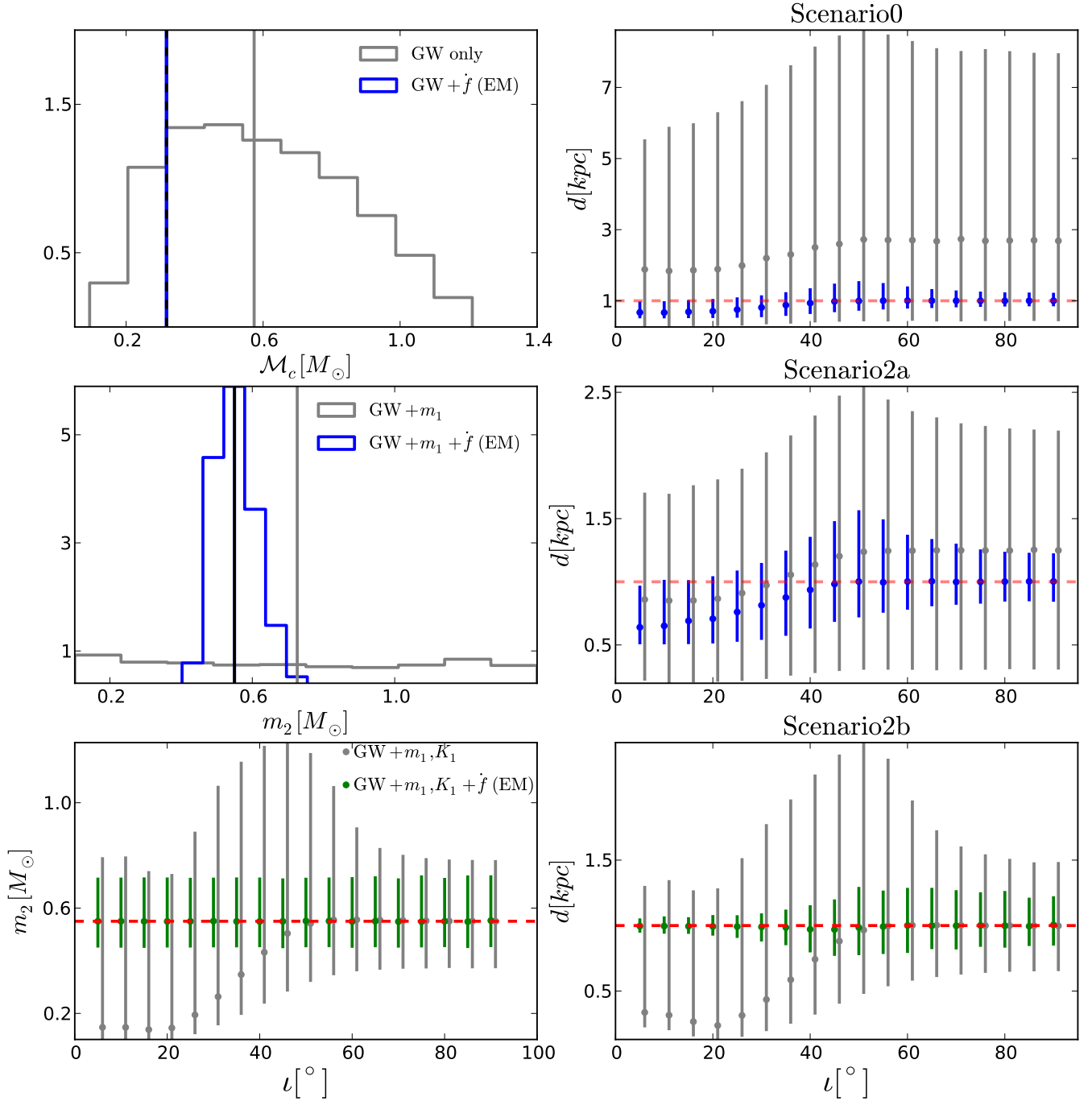


FIG. 3.— Constraints in the binary parameters of J0651 given by complementing GW observations with EM data for three scenarios. Top row: *Scenario 0*, comparison of \mathcal{M}_c and 95 percentile uncertainties in d as a function of inclination with EM data on \dot{f} (shown in blue) versus GW data only (shown in grey). In the top-left and top-middle panels, the vertical (grey and blue) lines are distribution medians and vertical dashed line is the *real* value of the system. In all the right panels and bottom-left panel, the (red) horizontal is the *real* value of the source parameter. Middle row: *Scenario 2a*, comparison of m_2 and d with EM data on \dot{f}, m_1 (shown in blue) versus GW data + m_1 only (shown in grey). Bottom row: *Scenario 2b*, comparison of the same with added information of K_1 for both cases which are shown in green. As expected adding \dot{f} improves the distance estimates significantly in all three cases when compared to the corresponding cases address in SN2013.

The 95 percentile in distances as a function of inclination are shown in the bottom-left panel in grey. Adding EM data of \dot{f} with 0.1% accuracy will constrain the 95 percentile in \mathcal{M}_c to a much better accuracy of 0.11% compared to the SN2013 which is shown in blue in the top-left panel of Figure 3. The medians of these distributions are shown in solid lines and the real value is shown in dashed black line. Hence the distances can be also constrained to much better accuracies shown in blue in the bottom-left panel where we find that the (relative) 95 percentile uncertainties in distances range from 36% to 19% for inclinations of 5° (face-on orientation) to 90° (edge-on orientation) which are significantly better compared to the grey lined found in SN2013.

2. Scenario 1: GW data + \dot{f}, d vs. GW data + d
In SN2013 we found that using distance d and \mathcal{A} we could estimate \mathcal{M}_c as a function of inclination where the 95 percentile in \mathcal{M}_c fared better at higher inclinations with $\sim 16\%$ and worse at lower inclinations. As shown above, adding EM data from \dot{f} already constrains \mathcal{M}_c much better to 0.11% for all inclinations. Thus adding EM data on d does not add much unless both d and \mathcal{A} are known to better accuracies than \dot{f} .
3. Scenario 2a: GW data + \dot{f}, m_1 vs. GW data + m_1
In SN2013 we found that combining EM data on m_1 with GW \mathcal{A} provided an estimate of the secondary mass m_2 and constraints on the distance as a function of inclination. The distribution of m_2 (which is simply solved using grey distribution in \mathcal{M}_c in the top-left panel) is shown also in grey in the top-middle panel of the figure. The 95 percentiles in d using this m_2 and \mathcal{A} are shown in grey in the bottom-middle panel. Adding EM data of \dot{f} will improve the accuracy of m_2 reducing the 95 percentile uncertainty to 25% accuracy owing to a very accurate \mathcal{M}_c (as discussed above). This reduced distribution in this m_2 is shown in blue in the top-middle panel. This m_2 in combination with the GW \mathcal{A} constrains the distance with better accuracies compared to SN2013 whose 95 percentiles are also shown as a function of inclination in blue lines in the bottom-left panel of the Figure. Thus adding \dot{f} in this scenario improves m_2 and d significantly.
4. Scenario 2b: GW data + \dot{f}, m_1, K_1 vs. GW data + m_1, K_1
In SN2013 we found that combining single-line spectroscopic data, i.e. m_1, K_1 with the GW \mathcal{A} constrained both the m_2 and d as a function of inclination whose 95 percentiles are shown in grey in top-right and bottom-right panels of Figure 3 respectively. Here we find that adding \dot{f} will improve both of these quantities significantly whose respective 95 percentiles are shown in green lines. To explain these improvements we briefly explain how these quantities are estimated. As explained in the case above we have an accurate constraint on m_2 using m_1 and \mathcal{M}_c . Using the GW inclination

and the masses we compute the radial velocity at each inclination, K_{GW} . At each inclination K_{GW} is compared against the measured K_1 . Using the observed distribution selecting a subset of K_{GW} with a probability distribution of K_1 constrains a subset in the rest of the parameters: m_1, m_2, \mathcal{A}, d even further. The reduced uncertainties in m_2, d calculated in this way are shown in green in the top-right and bottom-right panels of the Figure. The method described is akin to Scenario 2c discussed in SN2013 in detail. Thus adding EM data of \dot{f} to m_1, K_1 improves the distance estimates significantly especially at lower inclinations. We find the (relative) 95 percentile in m_2 range from 25%–17% for face-on to edge-on systems. And the same for d range from 6%–19%.

5. Scenario 3: GW data + $\dot{f}, m_{1,2}, K_{1,2}$ vs. GW data + $m_{1,2}, K_{1,2}$
In SN2013 we found that combining $m_{1,2}, K_{1,2}$ with GW data improves the \mathcal{A}, ι especially for lower inclination systems and this in turn constrains the distance of the binary (to roughly 30%). Those distances can be compared with the independent estimate of the same using \dot{f} explained above in Scenario 0. Since $m_{1,2}$ are considered to have 10% accuracies much larger than 0.1% accuracy in \dot{f} , the chirp mass is still better determined in the case where \dot{f} is known and thus adding information from $m_{1,2}, K_{1,2}$ does not improve the constraint in distance any further.

6. CONCLUSION

We investigated the feasibility of detecting tides in detached (white-dwarf) binaries from eLISA detector by calculating uncertainties of the parameters, \dot{f}, \ddot{f} as a function of the orbital frequency. We implement Fisher-matrix methods to compute the GW parameters uncertainties and compares them with the accuracies from the mid-eclipsing timing measurements where the observation length is taken to be ≥ 10 years. We also study the quantitative improvements in binary parameters when an EM data on \dot{P}_{orb} is combined with GW data and other possible sets of EM data. From our analyses of J0651 and higher mass systems (see Table 1), we conclude:

1. Unless eLISA can discover systems like the high- f binary, GW data alone will not suffice in measuring \dot{f}, \ddot{f} precisely enough for a system like J0651. However finding such high- f binaries near by ($\leq 1\text{ kpc}$) is very unlikely.
2. Eclipse timing measurements for 10 years for J0651-like systems will provide a very precise measurement of \dot{f} to less than 1%. However, measuring a 2-5% contribution from tides in \dot{f} for such binaries is *only* possible if the \mathcal{M}_c and/or d are also known to $\sim 1\%$ accuracies. Additionally detecting a collective phase shift in the GW phase using *only* GW data for J0651 as has been suggested (Fuller & Lai 2012) is not possible.
3. For systems driven by *only* GW radiation, an EM measurement of \dot{f} combined with GW measurement of \mathcal{A} provides us a very precise measurement

of \mathcal{M}_c . We compare this to our previous study in SN2013 where we computed improvement in binary parameters for the case of J0651 as a function of its inclination. We find that \dot{f} can constrain m_2 and d more accurately when considering various scenarios where EM data on m_1, K_1 are known. We find that knowing only \dot{f} constrains the 1-sigma in \mathcal{M}_c to $0.3179 \pm 0.0002 M_\odot$. This further constrains d from $0.70_{-0.46}^{+0.95}$ kpc (face-on) to $1.00_{-0.76}^{+1.32}$ kpc (edge-on). Adding EM data on m_1 constrains the m_2 to $0.55_{-0.49}^{+0.62} M_\odot$. Finally adding EM data on m_1, K_1

constrains distance from $1.00_{-0.96}^{+1.03}$ kpc (face-on) to $1.00_{-0.91}^{+1.10}$ kpc (edge-on). We conclude that compared to the scenarios in SN2013 our knowledge of the chirp mass, secondary mass and the distance improve significantly when the eclipse timing measurements in \dot{f} will be included in the GW-EM synergy.

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APPENDIX

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIXES OF J0651, AND B2

We have listed the VCM matrices for the binary systems that we used in our analysis. There are 9 parameters that described them which are listed in the first row of the matrices below and for each binary, the values are listed in the row with θ_i . The diagonal elements are the absolute uncertainties in each the 9 parameters and the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlations, i.e. $c_{ii} = \sqrt{\mathcal{C}_{ii}} \equiv \sigma_i$, $c_{ij} = \frac{\mathcal{C}_{ij}}{\sqrt{\mathcal{C}_{ii}\mathcal{C}_{jj}}}$. The strong correlations between parameters (i.e. whose magnitudes are 0.7) are marked in bold in the VCMs below.

VCM 1: J0651, S/N ~ 13 .

θ_i	\mathcal{A}	ϕ_0	$\cos \iota$	f	\dot{f}	\ddot{f}	ψ	$\sin \beta$	λ
\mathcal{A}	1.67×10^{-22}	π	0.007	2.61×10^{-3}	-3.35×10^{-17}	1.57×10^{-30}	$\pi/2$	0.01	1.77
ϕ_0	1.586×10^{-23}	-0.0	0.0	0.01	-0.01	-0.0	0.02	0.03	-0.06
$\cos \iota$		0.364	-0.01	-0.91	0.82	-0.01	0.01	0.11	0.08
f			0.044	0.01	-0.01	0.0	-0.01	0.07	-0.33
\dot{f}				3.807×10^{-9}	-0.98	0.01	-0.01	-0.08	-0.15
\ddot{f}					1.059×10^{-16}	-0.04	0.01	0.04	0.19
ψ						1.047×10^{-26}	0.0	0.0	0.08
$\sin \beta$							0.041	-0.02	0.05
λ								0.069	0.08
									0.019

VCM 3: high-frequency binary, S/N ~ 135 .

θ_i	\mathcal{A}	ϕ_0	$\cos \iota$	f	\dot{f}	\ddot{f}	ψ	$\sin \beta$	λ
\mathcal{A}	3.698×10^{-22}	3.666	-0.331	17.695×10^{-3}	1.988×10^{-13}	8.191×10^{-24}	1.97	0.685	5.411
ϕ_0	5.02×10^{-24}	-0.15	0.79	0.05	-0.05	0.05	0.28	0.29	-0.21
$\cos \iota$	(0.0136)	0.048	-0.07	0.87	0.82	-0.76	-0.36	-0.26	0.02
f			0.008	0.07	-0.06	0.05	0.04	0.39	-0.07
\dot{f}				8.228×10^{-10}	-0.98	0.92	-0.02	0.24	0.22
\ddot{f}				(4.65×10^{-8})	5.169×10^{-17}	-0.98	-0.0	-0.27	-0.17
ψ					(2.6×10^{-4})	1.4476×10^{-24}	0.02	0.30	0.14
$\sin \beta$						(0.176)	9.86×10^{-3}	-0.09	-0.58
λ								2.5×10^{-4}	4.1×10^{-4}